

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1-17 (canceled).

18. (new) A transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property consisting essentially of two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers and a photochromic layer interposed between said two transparent synthetic sheet layers, wherein the transparent synthetic resin in said two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers, is, each the same or different, a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin and said photochromic layer is a cured polyurethane reaction product obtained from a first mixture consisting essentially of a polyurethane prepolymer with an isocyanate group on both ends obtained from a second mixture consisting of diisocyanate and polypropylene glycol, a curing agent consisting of a polyurethane polyol with a hydroxyl group on at least both ends obtained from diisocyanate and polyol, a photochromic organic compound and a solvent, adhering to each said two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers.

19. (new) The laminate according to claim 18, wherein said first mixture further contains a light stabilizer and/or an antioxidant.

20. (new) The laminate according to claim 19, wherein said light stabilizer is a tertiary hindered amine light stabilizer.

21. (new) The laminate according to claim 19, wherein said light stabilizer is a tertiary hindered amine light stabilizer and said antioxidant is an antioxidant containing at least three hindered phenol groups.

22. (new) The laminate according to claim 18, wherein said photochromic organic compound is a spiropyran compound, a spirooxiazine compound or a naphthopyran compound.

23. (new) A process for producing a transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromic property which comprises:

coating a first mixture consisting essentially of a polyurethane prepolymer with an isocyanate group on both ends obtained from a second mixture consisting of diisocyanate and polypropylene glycol, a curing agent consisting of a polyurethane polyol with a hydroxyl group on at least both ends obtained from diisocyanate and polyol, a photochromic organic compound and a solvent on one side of a first transparent synthetic resin sheet of a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin,

then, removing the solvent from said first mixture to form a third substantially solvent-free mixture,

then, adhering a second transparent synthetic resin sheet of a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin to the coated side of said first transparent synthetic resin sheet, and

then, curing said third substantially solvent-free mixture, thereby, forming a photochromic layer.

24. (new) The laminate according to claim 23, wherein said first mixture further contains a light stabilizer and/or an antioxidant.

25. (new) A process for producing a plastic lens with photochromic property comprising bending a transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property described in claim 18, wherein said polycarbonate resin is a polycarbonate resin made of bisphenol A.

26. (new) A transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property consisting essentially of two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers and a photochromic layer interposed between said two transparent synthetic sheet layers, wherein the transparent synthetic resin in said two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers, is, each the same or different, a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin and said photochromic layer is a cured polyurethane reaction product obtained from a first mixture consisting of a polyurethane prepolymer with an isocyanate group on both ends obtained from a second mixture consisting of diisocyanate and propylene glycol, a curing agent consisting of a polyurethane polyol with a hydroxyl group on at

least both ends obtained from diisocyanate and polyol, a photochromic organic compound and solvent, adhering to each said two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers.

27. (new) The laminate according to claim 26, wherein said photochromic organic compound is a spiropyran compound, a spirooxiazine compound or a naphthopyran compound.

28. (new) A transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property consisting essentially of two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers and a photochromic layer interposed between said two transparent synthetic sheet layers, wherein the transparent synthetic resin in said two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers, is, each the same or different, a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin and said photochromic layer is a cured polyurethane reaction product obtained from a first mixture consisting of a polyurethane prepolymer with an isocyanate group on both ends obtained from a second mixture consisting of diisocyanate and polypropylene glycol, a curing agent consisting of polyurethane polyol with a hydroxyl group on at least both ends obtained from diisocyanate and polyol, a photochromic organic compound, solvent and a light stabilizer and/or an antioxidant, adhering to each said two transparent synthetic resin sheet layers.

29. (new) The laminate according to claim 28, wherein said photochromic organic compound is a spiropyran compound, a spirooxiazine compound or a naphthopyran compound.

30. (new) The laminate according to claim 28, wherein said light stabilizer is a tertiary hindered amine light stabilizer.

31. (new) The laminate according to claim 28, wherein said light stabilizer is a tertiary hindered amine light stabilizer and said antioxidant is an antioxidant containing at least three hindered phenol groups.

32. (new) A process for producing a transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property which comprises:

coating a first mixture consisting of a polyurethane prepolymer with an isocyanate group on both ends obtained from a second mixture consisting of diisocyanate and polypropylene glycol, a curing agent consisting of a polyurethane polyol with a hydroxyl group on at least both ends obtained from diisocyanate and polyol, a photochromic organic compound and a solvent on one side of a first transparent synthetic resin sheet of a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin,

then, removing the solvent from said first mixture to form a third substantially solvent-free mixture,

then, adhering a second transparent synthetic resin sheet of a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin to the coated side of said first transparent synthetic resin sheet, and

then, curing said third substantially solvent-free mixture,

thereby, forming a photochromic layer.

33. (new) A process for producing a transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property which comprises:

coating a first mixture consisting of a polyurethane prepolymer with an isocyanate group on both ends obtained from a second mixture consisting of diisocyanate and polypropylene glycol, a curing agent consisting of a polyurethane polyol with a hydroxyl group on at least both ends obtained from diisocyanate and polyol, a photochromic organic compound, a solvent and a light stabilizer and/or an antioxidant on one side of a first transparent synthetic resin sheet of polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin,

then, removing the solvent from said first mixture to form a third substantially solvent-free mixture,

then, adhering a second transparent synthetic resin sheet of a polycarbonate resin or a polymethyl methacrylate resin to the coated side of said first transparent synthetic resin sheet, and

then, curing said third substantially solvent-free mixture,  
thereby, forming a photochromic layer.

34. (new) A process for producing a plastic lens with photochromism property comprising bending a transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property

described in claim 26, wherein said polycarbonate resin is a polycarbonate made from bisphenol A.

35. (new) A process for producing a plastic lens with photochromism property comprising bending transparent synthetic resin laminate with photochromism property described in claim 28, wherein said polycarbonate resin is a polycarbonate made from bisphenol A.